



Spring walkout action considered by CEGEP teachers

by Larry Black

A province-wide strike by Quebec CEGEP teachers could occur before next spring if government negotiators continue to waffle at the bargaining table.

The grievances of the teachers, who have been without a contract since July, center around salaries and recently leaked reports that enrolment at Francophone CEGEPs declined while in English colleges it has increased.

Since the number of teaching positions at a CEGEP is closely determined by enrolment, 105 teaching positions will be lost in the French institutions while the English colleges will gain 52 positions.

According to sources within the teachers' union, the Federa-

tion Nationale d'Enseignement du Quebec (F.N.E.Q.), the CEGEP form of tenure, known as "permanence", provides inadequate protection for their job security. "It is merely a form of seniority which decides who'll be fired first," said one teacher at Dawson College. "It offers no protection from the results of years of government mismanagement of language and education policy."

The permanence system was established three years ago by the government decree which ended the last teachers' walkout. This decree imposed the present wage schedule which stays in effect until a new contract is agreed upon.

The teachers feel that salaries have failed to keep pace with inflation, and are consequently asking for a 60 per cent

salary increase, while the government offers only 20.

If the negotiations continue to prove unproductive, the teachers may call for conciliation. They may legally strike 60 days after this time.

At Vanier College, an anglophone CEGEP, the local union, the Vanier College Teachers' Association, is pushing for earlier action on the issue of salaries. "Let's face it," said one administrator at the CEGEP, "what may have been a 'decent' salary three years ago just isn't anymore," adding that he would be in serious difficulty if he were still on a teaching salary.

Sources within the college predict study sessions at the two campuses as early as next week.

Inflation hits booze; pub expansion costs

By David Ress

Gertrude's, the Students' Society pub, is starting the year with a new manager and a five cent per drink price boost.

Winston Skeete, with 13 years of bar experience, was selected from a large number of candidates to run the pub during its second year of operation in the Union building.

Gertrude's new prices are 60 cents for a beer and \$1.25 for a mixed drink. Robert Amato, internal vice-president of the Students' Society said that the new prices are a result of inflation and the fact that the Students' Society cannot afford to subsidize the pub. According to a former pub employee, Gertrude's lost about \$7,000 last year due to mismanagement.

However, inflation has not caused any cutbacks in staff, Skeete said, and the same number of students have been hired as last year with salaries remaining the same. He said about half were new staffers. Last year there were attempts to cut wages and staff but job security has been guaranteed this year by the Students' Society.

The Students' Society plans to begin construction of a 450 seat pub in the Union basement. Amato said the Students' Society has received verbal confirmation for a \$150,000 loan from the Administration to pay for the new pub. He said the loan

must be paid back in five years and will require that the new pub make at least \$30,000 a year profit to pay off the debt.

GERTRUDE'S THE UNION BAR

The other campus watering hole, the Post Graduate Students' Society bar in the Thomson House, also raised its prices 5 cents per drink. Although supposedly a non-profit organization some graduate students said that they think the Thomson House bar is making a profit from the increased prices.

ED. COURSE ON WOMEN OPEN TO ARTS STUDENTS

Arts and Science students are permitted to take Women and Education (Ed. 413-409) given by Prof. Margaret Gillette. The course meets MWF at 2 in Ed. 436, 3700 McTavish. This course was not listed in the Arts calendar. It is not too late to register.

Philip Agee

Interview, see inside.

Director brings campus closer to residences

by Michael LeDonna

The inevitability of increasing costs will be the largest burden for Dr. Patricia Cooke, recently appointed Director of the four co-ed residences at the top of University Street. Cooke replaced acting director Charlie Rannals on June 30.

Cooke has not adopted any new policies yet, and compares her reign so far to "management by crisis". She said,

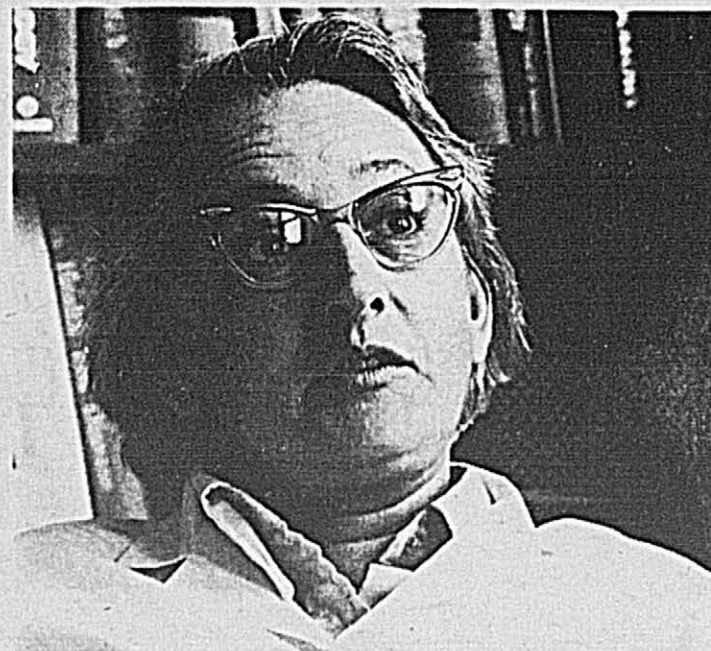
"There have been no major crises yet, only little crises here and there. I expect to run a very smooth operation, but not at the expense of the comfort of the people (living here)."

Cooke believes her worries will stem from dramatic price increases, especially the cost of labour. Cafeteria workers are presently negotiating for pay increases to augment the cost-

of-living increase granted before Cooke's appointment.

The residences are self-supporting, unable to get money from Quebec or McGill. Aside from student payments for room and board, the only other income is from summer occupancy, which Cooke said, "ran at only about 35% this summer. We'd have to have twice as

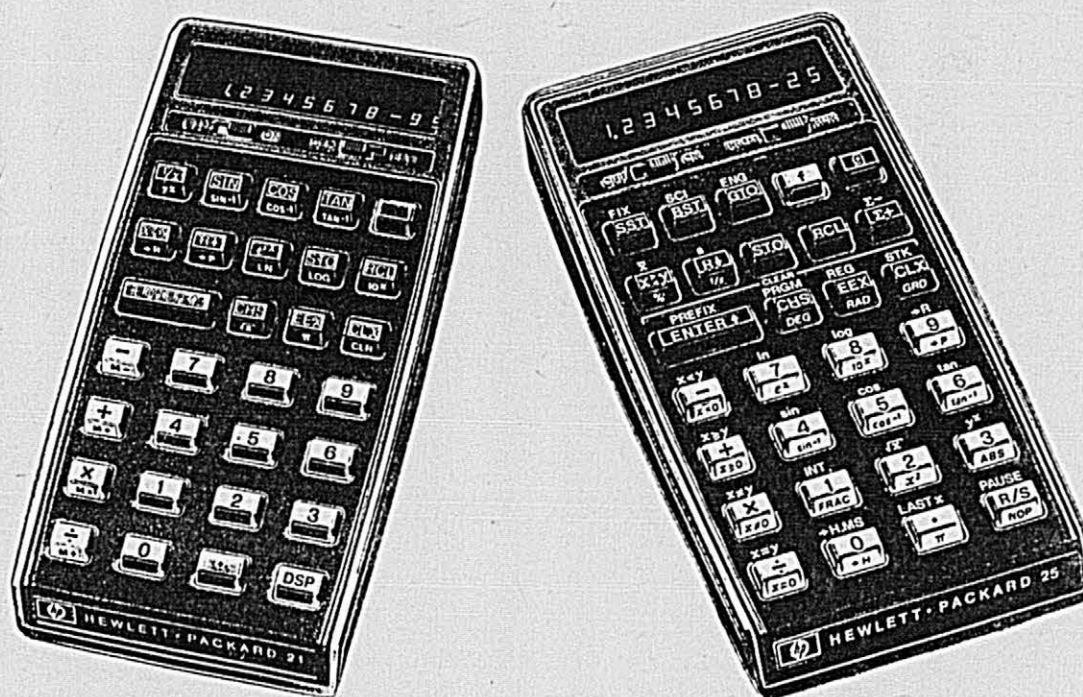
continued on page 7



Patricia Cooke, the new director of the Residences.

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Women's Studies: why they are needed

During the course of the past summer the Prospectus for Women's Studies has made the initial step of researching introductory material of an interdisciplinary nature. This may be used as an example of an outline for Women's Studies programs at academic institutions or in the greater community.

Women's Studies courses were started in both the United States and Canada because of discontent with women's status as it is reflected today in the content of college and university courses. The lack of courses on women or the lack of material on women in the courses taught contributes to the feeling that women are not worth studying. Women are treated as peripheral, an appendix to the topic, or exceptions to the norm. References to women in textbooks, card catalogues, and indexes reveal a scholarly tradition in which women are virtually invisible.

Women's Studies are courses in which women are the objects of study. Women's courses differ from traditional curriculum offerings, including home economics and continuing education, since their content is on or about, and not merely for women.

Most frequently, these Women's Studies courses study the status of women in contemporary society; the history and dynamics of the suffragist-feminist-women's liberation movement; or attempt to explore the "feminine experience" through literature, history, and psychology.

One of the main purposes of a Women's Studies program and related courses is to give women students a positive image of themselves and other women, and to encourage them to challenge their conditioning. As Florence Howe, an activist in the campaign to introduce Women's Studies programs, has said:

When history is taught, it is the history of male warriors, rulers, statesmen, inventors, explorers; when literature is studied, it is the literature of male writers predominantly writing the story of their own lives and dreams, quite naturally. I'll mention only Huck Finn and Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, both of which are taught again and again to introductory classes in literature... What images of themselves do women students get from reading the traditional curriculum? Can they imagine writing or making history?

We have been subjected to an educational system which has reinforced the stereotypic images of women as passive, dependent, unintellectual, and unable to analyze or understand our own position in society.

Education has not provided

women with the skills necessary for a critical understanding of how a society operates. The lack of this knowledge reinforces our own sense of inferiority and is used to justify our society roles. Courses in areas such as the history of women and women writers, help to strengthen women's self-esteem.

Women's Studies is an attempt to re-examine a group about which very little is known. Until recently, textbooks paid little attention to women, scholarly contributions of women have been neglected, and research about women, done by women, was discouraged.

As Simone de Beauvoir says: Representations of the world, like the world itself, are the work of men; they see it from their own point of view, which they confuse with absolute truth.

It is now time for women to begin discovering and re-discovering our own truths. We believe that there is a special need for research and study about/for women; we must create an education that will begin to meet the real needs of women.

The specialised study of women, in courses and programs specifically designed for this purpose, will not only be necessary to fill in the gaps and destroy the stereotypes in other disciplines, but will also correlate directly with the nature of our society—a society which has categorized women and men and conditioned us to play certain societal roles. While it wasn't us who created these divisions, we are all affected by them. Concern with this process enforces the need for specialized study.

The need for Women's Studies programs reflects the minority status of women. It is time this situation changed. The legitimacy of Women's Studies rests on the assumption that ideological changes precede or accompany material changes.

In summary then, the purpose of a Women's Studies program is to ensure that the special needs and interests of women are met within the academic curriculum of universities and the social and educational programs in the community; to present previously unavailable knowledge concerning the achievements of women in various fields; and to establish programs of study which facilitate the growth of women as individuals.

Susan Gottlieb
for The Prospectus
for Women's Studies



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An interview with Philip Agee

The CIA-man who switched sides

Part I

Adverse publicity may have temporarily inhibited the Central Intelligence Agency as the "magic wand" of clandestine American foreign policy, but the CIA's vast network of operations is still on call whenever and wherever American interests have need for it.

Reprinted below is an *Intercontinental Press* interview with Philip Agee, a former CIA clandestine operative whose book, *Inside the Company*, released this past year, reveals deadly precise and accurate details of his experiences in Latin America. Part 1 of the interview will appear today, to be followed by part two tomorrow.

Question: Could you tell us exactly what you did in the CIA?

Answer: I was recruited originally in 1956, and my career ran until early 1969. I was in training until 1960, then I went to Ecuador where I served under cover of being a diplomat until the end of 1963. From early 1964 to late 1966 I was in Uruguay, and from 1967 till early 1969 I was with the CIA in Mexico City.

Q: Why did you decide to leave the agency in 1969?

A: When I first went into the CIA, I really believed what I'd been taught, from a very young age onwards: that there is a "third way" between the tradi-

tional imperialism of the nineteenth century and earlier and revolutionary socialism. This is Wilsonian foreign policy (i.e., the "liberal" foreign policy pioneered by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson at the end of World War I), the search for a third way in which liberal capitalist nations would seek their self-interests and serve the greatest good of the greatest number.

Little by little as I worked for CIA, I began to question whether we were really promoting the reforms which we preached about. I began to find that the more successful our operations were the further away the reforms got. As a result I began to question the possibility of this so-called "third way" and finally came to the conclusion that there really wasn't one and that what we were promoting around the world was simply a new version of the classic imperialism of the nineteenth century.

Q: When did these doubts begin?

A: A series of factors coincided in mid-1965. The invasion of Santo Domingo was one. There a reformist president—whom the CIA had helped to promote in the early 1960's—was not allowed to come back and play his rightful role in leading his country. I concluded from this that it must have been economic powers in the United States, principally the sugar interests, who wanted to keep him out, as he had developed a program of agrarian reforms which would have affected their interests adversely.

Also there was this incident of torture, which has more of an emotional effect on me than anything else. That happened several months after the Santo Domingo intervention. What happened was that we were in a "state of seige" in Uruguay and the head of station (top CIA official in a particular country) wanted to help the police look a little better because they hadn't been able to arrest any of the labor leaders. They had been searching for these trade-union leaders and couldn't find them. Two of our agents were in the self-defense squads of the Communist party of Uruguay, and we had, of course, the names of the leaders of these squads. The chief of station asked me to give to the police the name of the leader of one of these squads—Oscar Bonaudi. I gave the name for preventive detention, not thinking that anything else would happen.

About four days later, on a Sunday morning, the chief of

station (at that time John Horton) and I were sitting in the office of the chief of police, an army general named Ventura Rodriques. Also at this meeting was a colonel named Roberto Ramirez. He was the chief of the Metropolitan Guard, an antiriot shock force.

We in the CIA had just written a false document in the station that weekend "proving" that certain named officers of the Soviet Embassy were directing the trade unions in their struggles in this period of the state of seige. This document was to allow the government to justify the expulsion of those falsely accused Soviet Embassy officials. We were showing them the document on the Sunday morning before giving it to the military intelligence people who were going to give it to the president.

While they were reading the false report I began to hear a moaning sound, which sounded like a street vendor outside trying to sell something. Gradually it became louder and louder, and pretty soon I realized that someone was being tortured. (I found out later that the torture room was just above the chief of police's office, on the next floor up.) The screams of this tortured man became louder and louder. The chief of police heard it too, of course, and he kept telling Ramirez to turn up the radio. (Ramirez had a tiny transistor radio and he was listening to the Sunday morning soccer game, while we were having this meeting.) Eventually Rodriques said the report was good and would do the job and Horton and I left to get the report over to the president.

I haven't forgotten those screams to this very day. It was a case which was never publicized, but Bonaudi would remember it—if he is still alive.

The torture case, the Santo Domingo invasion and the growing realization that we were really reinforcing all the corruption and injustices in Uruguay brought me to reconsider more and more this activity that I was engaged in.

Q: What would you say is the political objective of the CIA in the countries where it operates?

A: The political and economic objectives are virtually identical—the retention of these countries within the capitalist camp. In other words, to ensure that the goods that these particular countries produce are available to the U.S. for the cheapest possible price and that the countries concerned provide a market for the export of American capital and obtain its goods. Essentially it comes down to that. The way the CIA fits into the picture is that it works to prop up local governments that allow the system to continue, and to beat down the people who stand for change on the left. That is what the CIA is doing in most of the third world.

Q: What sort of activities would you be engaged in as a CIA officer?

A: I was engaged in operations of running spies into the left-wing parties in Latin American countries, taking over old cases and developing new cases. For example, recruitment of members of the Communist parties in order to obtain intelligence on the capabilities and intentions of these organizations.

Also I worked very closely with local police intelligence services, in Ecuador and in Uruguay, in order to extend the capability of the CIA station beyond what its limited manpower would allow. We used the foreign intelligence service, either military or police, as if it were our own to tap telephones, monitor the comings and goings of certain travelers, check hotels and maritime hostels, obtain files and photographs from the government in order to develop surveillance teams. The most important thing was that these local services would engage in repressive actions when we requested it.

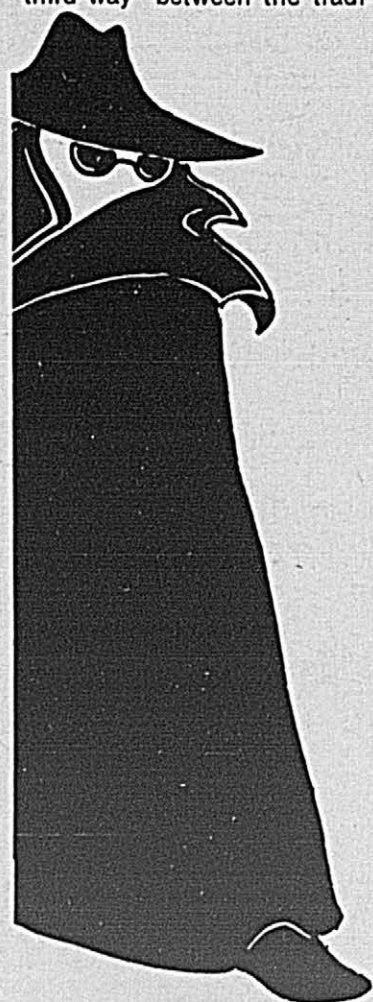
In addition, I worked in the trade-union operations in which we tried to establish and build up the so-called "free" trade-union movement. This was done through the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) and the CIA-controlled labour organizations in the third world, ORIT (the Inter-American Regional Labour Organization—a wing of ICFTU) and ITS (International Trade Secretariats—International organizations of trade unions within particular industries; most are connected with ICFTU and used by the CIA).

What the CIA does specifically in the trade-union field, is to promote, along with the rest of the U.S. government program in this field, trade unions in the third world which fall into the "Gompers style" economic trade unionism. They try to keep the trade-union movement coopted so that they exclude political considerations from their program and are quite happy to gain inch-by-inch rather than calling into question the whole capitalist system, which is certainly within their power.

I also engaged in quite a number of propaganda operations. We falsified lots of documents and attributed them to revolutionary organizations in order to bring discredit upon these organizations and the revolutionary movement as a whole—to discredit the Cubans, the Soviets, and all our enemies.

Q: As well as penetrating left-wing organizations, does the Agency also seek to stimulate and create right-wing organizations?

A: At one stage in Ecuador we were trying to force the President — Arosemena — to take certain policy decisions in relation to the repression of the left, and to break relations with Cuba. What we did was to create a mass hysteria relating





to the imminent communist take-over of the country. We acted together with a section of the Catholic Church and through the right-wing political parties to encourage mass demonstrations against any relations with Cuba and against the left in the country.

At one point in our campaign a bomb was thrown by a Social Christian bomb squad into the Cardinal's house as provocation. We were promoting the right-wing Social Christian movement in all their activities. In fact we eventually brought onto the station payroll the retired army captain who was the leader of these different squads.

We formed what was called the National Defense Front, which grouped in it lots of individuals and the most important political organizations of the center and the right. They were powerful enough to get tens and even hundreds of thousands onto the streets, with the assistance of the Church.

The simple bombing of the Cardinal's house—with him, by prior arrangement, conveniently in the Basilica downtown so that he wouldn't be hurt—resulted, a week later, in the largest mass demonstration in the history of Quito to protest this "outrage". The Cardinal, ninety years old, gets up on the platform at this demonstration and gives the principal address in which he says that following the teachings of Christ he is going to forgive the terrorists who tried to kill him. All this despite the fact that the bombers had been caught in the night by the police and had admitted that they were Social Christians!

It didn't matter. The fact that the hysteria had already been generated meant that even though the bombing had been found out it still worked. Finally, through a military ultimatum, which was the culmination of our propaganda and political action efforts,

Arosemena was forced to break with Cuba.

Months later when we felt that his government had been penetrated by leftists and communists, we started up the whole operation all over again. That led to his overthrow.

The important lesson to learn is that the recent revelations of the CIA's efforts to "destabilize" the Allende government in Chile was no isolated case. These activities are taking place day in and day out all over the world, and sometimes over a period of many years. In Indonesia it took the CIA ten years to bring about the overthrow of Sukarno in 1965. Destabilization operations against him were begun at the time of the Bandung Conference in 1955. It was the same in Ghana to overthrow Nkrumah, and the same time in Brazil, although it was a shorter period of time (1961-64). But don't imagine that any of these operations are isolated. They are happening every day.

Q: Why do you think it is that the CIA seems able to overthrow people like Sukarno, Nkrumah, Arosemena, even Allende, but not able to overthrow Mao Tse Tung, Fidel Castro, and leaders of revolutionary movements?

A: Well, certainly they tried. Not only Fidel Castro, but the Soviet Union itself. Even up until the early 1960s, CIA were sending saboteurs into the Soviet Union with folding bicycles, or dropping different devices by parachute. This was called "The Red Socks Program". Whenever an emigre with suicidal tendencies could be found he would be sent in, but they failed miserably because they were all picked off and shot. In the case of Cuba the CIA didn't spare any efforts to try and overthrow the Cuban revolution in its early years. But the difference between Cuba and China—countries which have had socialist revolutions—and these others is that they have the people on their side and you can't defeat them.

The reason that Sukarno was overthrown, the reason that Allende was overthrown, is related to the fact that the class struggle wasn't really entered into in earnest in those countries. It was delayed, delayed and delayed, and eventually there was a lurch to the right instead of the left. In addition the army and the police which exist to defend capitalism still existed and were used by the CIA as a base of operation. The security and military forces are primary targets for a large proportion of CIA propaganda, which uses fear by frightening the security and military forces that in the event of a socialist revolution they would all be shot, which is of course not true. In the Cuban and Chinese revolutions a not unimportant section of these

forces came over to the side of the revolution.

Q: What is the relationship between the intelligence gathering operations of the CIA and the clandestine counterrevolutionary operations which it carries out?

A: There is not much point in collecting intelligence unless you are going to use it. Information is no good in a vacuum. It cries out to be used. It can't be left alone. That's why the collection operations of the CIA, which are called foreign intelligence operations, can't be separated from its "covert action operations," which is the use of that information.

It is for this reason that I believe that any attempts to reform the CIA are doomed to failure. There's no possible way in which information is going to be collected and not used. One of the central and most important type of the CIA are liaison operations, which are those operations undertaken through or with local intelligence services. The CIA trains these services, equips them, and guides them, i.e. gives them the information requirements that the CIA needs to complete CIA programs. These operations tend to strengthen the local service and thereby to prop up the minority capitalist regimes and repress the left. They are in themselves action

operations: collection and actions are inseparable.

Q: You were responsible for overthrowing the Velasco government in Ecuador and "destabilizing" its successor. How much money do you think it cost the Agency to carry out these operations?

A: Not very much, actually. Our principal political operation which involved propaganda, was running at \$50,000 a year and through this operation we promoted lots of demonstrations and propaganda against relations with Cuba and against the Velasco government.

At one stage we had the vice-president on our payroll. He was being paid \$700 a month before he became vice-president, and after we increased his salary to \$1000 a month.

But it doesn't matter how much a man is being paid. It's what he actually does that's important. In many cases very high government officials will be exceedingly effective without receiving a salary from the CIA. They understand the interests of the class they belong to are identical with the interests of the CIA, the U.S. government, and the U.S. companies. They live from that exploitation. So they don't have to be paid.

Q: When the Agency recruits someone from the Communist

"The way the CIA fits into the picture is that it works to prop up local governments that allow the system to continue, and to beat down people who stand for change on the left. This is what the CIA is doing in most of the Third World."



party or other left groups or from the trade unions, what is the main factor there?

A: In the countries which are the poorest the mercenary factor is proportionately higher. In many cases there is resentment on the part of the agent towards the leadership of the party. For instance, he might feel that his talents have not been properly utilized and that he should have been promoted. He builds up this resentment over a number of years and at some stage might offer his services voluntarily. But by that time he has gone through a hardening process against the revolutionary movement.

There are other cases. For example, one agent I worked with who was a fairly high level member of the Communist party of Ecuador, did not want to break ideologically with socialism, but he was in such dire financial straits that he couldn't get along without the salary we paid him. All we paid him was the equivalent of something like \$75 a month which kept him alive but not in ostentatious fashion.

What often happens with CIA agents is that a holding account is opened within the Agency, and money will be set aside each month within that account. The agent will get a certain percentage of his salary to spend and all the rest will go into an account which fills up over the years, and at some undetermined time in the future will be used. This obviously serves as a control factor because the agent realizes that if he doesn't have a proper attitude in the final settlement with the CIA, then he's signing quit claims on all that.

Q: On reading your book we can see that there are good grounds for believing that any serious left-wing organization is vulnerable to penetration. Do you think revolutionary organizations can develop a method to safeguard themselves and identify these people?

A: Even if organizations are penetrated, that shouldn't be allowed to create any type of hysteria. After all, the job is to get the word out to more and more people and attract more people to the side of the revolution and that can even be done by an agent from the other side if there is proper party discipline. That is why any organization must try and maintain as consistent and disciplined a record of activity on the part of its militants as possible.

If anyone is unusually curious about certain aspects of party work then he could be a potential agent. But that is why consistent propaganda and agitational activity by every militant is the best way of minimizing the effects of penetration. In other words, turn the work of the traitor against capitalism.

To be continued

letters

School spiritu sanctus

To the Daily,

You understand why President Yearwood et al are doing what they're doing, you just don't know why they're doing it. They're our saviours. The important thing about

salvation is not the actual saving of lost souls, but the giving of an impression of doing something to avert a disaster.

1) The biggest mistake that the church ever made was discontinuing all Latin services. In English or French the average church-goer understands what is going on and it doesn't sound nearly as impressive as it does in Latin.

2) Jewish prayer books are in Hebrew and in English. The Hebrew sounds much more impressive, (especially when

chanted), than the English translation. The only part of the prayer book in English that makes the slightest bit of sense is the footnotes.

3) New York City, not unlike McGill is in bad financial trouble. The marathon meetings of union, bank and city officials give some hope of salvation; all in vain. The city will go broke and those responsible can say, "we tried".

Yearwood and his administration will do about the same thing as previous administra-

tions. Like a doctor with all his impressive instruments and sesquipedalic terminology, the Students' Society is putting on a show to comfort a dying patient.

Morris Goldstein
BScU2

PhD. anal

To the Daily:

Dear bleeding heart liberals, and impudent snobs, greetings from an old right-wing fascist pig. Things were so pleasant in the summer before you undergraduate assholes returned like flies to the shit-pile i.e. McGill University. With regards to the Wednesday, September 17 role of toilet paper, i.e. the McGill Daily, and its self-righteous editorial entitled "Advertisements for Ourselves", you have screwed yourselves this time, meat-heads. Criticizing the Miss Alouette Contest as sexist and refusing to run their ad was a good move, even for a bunch of commie idiots. My cold heart warmed and my hard eyes filled up as I read of your soul-searching in trying to draw the subtle line between sexist and non-sexist ads. You say that your policy is: "Sexist advertising... unnecessarily differentiates between men and

chicks. (I mean women). Now take a look on page 2, dingbats. "ATTENTION MALE STUDENTS" "RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS." Among other things, eligibility for the award includes being MALE and unmarried. How can you bungling fools publish an ad from an organization which excludes women from one of the most valuable and prestigious awards in the whole world? You artsy-fartsys are consistent, alright, consistently morons. If you blithering idiots want a well-informed Beachboys ban to lend some perspective to that Maoist bullshit rag of yours, I would consider the job in exchange for a free beer at Gert's.

Yours disrespectfully
Alan "Hound" Underdown
Ph D. IV.

Until that time when Rhodes scholars are required to smile rapidly at service club luncheons and Miss Alouette is sent to Oxford, the Daily will continue to treat the cases as different in degree. By the way, the Rhodes Scholarship Committee has knuckled under to social pressure and subsequent awards will be open to men and women. —Ed.

A NEW KIND OF BOOK STORE!

We have scoured the publishing capitals of the world. Our buyers have been to Paris, London, New York and Toronto, and they came back with some incredible purchases of publisher's overstocks in French and English.

We are launching our new Classic's sale annex with a huge collection of interesting text books at discounts

up to **80%.**

Below we list a few of the hundreds of titles:—

PSYCHOLOGY TODAY An extensive study of all fields of psychology — color illust. 667 pg. Reg. \$14.95 SALE \$2.98	ANTHROPOLOGY TODAY The daily life, achievement and long range workings of human society. 565 pg. Reg. \$14.95 SALE \$2.98	SOCIETY TODAY Study of human, social and cultural societies of today. 580 pg. Reg. \$14.95 NOW \$2.98
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING AWAD Programming with Fortran Cobol & PL/I languages Reg. \$11.80 NOW \$2.49	CALCULUS WITH ANALYTIC GEOMETRY Includes elementary logic, linear equations and the fundamental theorem of calculus with an emphasis on concepts and structure Reg. \$15.00 NOW \$2.98	READING DIFFICULTIES BOND — 2nd ed. 556 pg. Diagnosis and treatment of reading problems Reg. \$10.95 NOW \$2.29
A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION Vol I Bunton prehistory to 1715 A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION Vol II Bunton 1715 to present Reg. \$9.95 ea. \$2.98	QUALITY PAPERBACKS 50% OFF U.S. PRICE HUNDREDS OF TITLES All Subjects	EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY 703 pg. An extensive study of behavioral change from kindergarten to the 12th grade. Orig. \$10.50 NOW \$2.29
PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY 808 pg. Pub. at \$11.45 NOW \$2.29	FOUNDATIONS OF HEALTH Bucher. Proper nutrition, hygiene, causes & prevention of disease Orig. \$10.50 NOW \$2.29	ECONOMICS — BACH Thorough study of the political economy covering theory, policy, growth, distribution of income, the public sector and perspectives Orig. \$11.95 NOW \$2.49
PUBLIC SPEAKING A synthesis of speech principles Orig. \$6.95 NOW \$2.29	LIFE INSURANCE Complete survey course of every aspect of life and health insurance Pub. at \$12.60 NOW \$2.98	MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEMS EUROPE — 2nd ed. 624 pg. covers Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Soviet Union Orig. \$11.95 NOW \$2.49
ADVERTISING History, advertising and society, media & creativity Orig. \$11.95 NOW \$2.98	GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY Behavior and experience Pub. at \$11.80 NOW \$2.29	For this occasion, we are also offering DISCOVERING ART: THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ART THROUGH THE AGES in full colour at 21 cents each 5 for \$1.00

Hundreds of other great opening specials. Come early for best selection.



CLASSIC'S SALE ANNEX

Immediately adjacent to our main store

1432 ST. CATHERINE WEST

861-5022

around campus

Gay McGill to seek participation

This Monday a group of fifteen people formerly associated with Gay McGill met to discuss the future of the organization. Gay McGill was established two years ago by students and staff concerned to have a visible gay presence on the campus. During the first year there were more than one hundred members, the great majority of whom were not McGill students.

When Gay Montreal was established most of the non-student members became active in that organization leaving Gay McGill with only a skeletal membership. Last year the organization was practically nonexistent.

At Monday's meeting it was suggested that participation in Gay McGill in the future be limited to McGill students and staff so that the organization could concentrate on university affairs and establish a more solid base among McGill students.

It was felt that a vital need for Gay McGill still exists to deal with the following areas of concern: a) providing support and acceptance for students in the

process of "coming out;" b) combatting instances of gay oppression in the university; c) serving as an educational resource providing people to assist in discussions of gay liberation at McGill; d) assisting in the formation of other gay groups at campuses in Montreal; e) providing support for the National Gay Rights Coalition; f) pressing for the reinstatement of the McGill Gay Dances.

In the past McGill dances were important in providing both funds for gay groups in Montreal and space for gay people to meet outside the bar scene. The dances were attended by as many as two thousand people and served as dramatic evidence to gay people that they were members of a large and varied community.

The first general meeting of Gay McGill is scheduled for 8:30 Wednesday, September 24 in the students' centre. The room will be announced in the Daily. All lesbians and gay men associated with McGill are urged to attend.

Bruce Garside

Director...

continued from page 1

many occupants to have a substantial profit to actually reduce student fees."

The 1976 Olympics will mean five weeks of continuous booking by journalists, said Cooke. She said that the contracts haven't yet been signed. The summer school students will stay at Royal Victoria College during the games.

Another problem faced by Cooke is admissions to the four increasingly popular dormitories which accommodate 800 students out of "about 3,000 applications."

"When you consider all the applications and a vacancy rate of 50% at the beginning of the year amounting to 450 spaces, you can see how little space we have", said Cooke. Applications are screened on the basis of national quotas, sex quotas, and age quotas. Within these limits, students are chosen on the basis of essays read by the residence directors, who decide which students would fit into residence life.

"Canadian representation has increased from 40% to 30%". Most applicants, said Cooke, are American.

The people with the best chances of being accepted into

the residences are young (17-19 years old) Canadian women, while older American men have a most difficult time.

Cooke is dissatisfied with the screening process because it is arbitrary. "I don't think essays are the best screening method, because too much is left up to people to discriminate" on an invalid basis.

The administrator is counting on the "artist-in-residence" program, now in its third year, to draw people from the outside into the dorms to interact with residents. "The jazz musician living here will probably offer much more popular music than we've had in previous years, although I don't care much for jazz myself." Cooke alluded to a recent concert given by jazz pianist Ernie Greene at which many people living outside of the residences showed up.

Cooke, like her predecessors, believes in the fewest possible restrictions for co-ed residences. "It's been shown time and time again that problems are reduced in loose co-ed residences. Damages,

horseplay, and almost all other bad things are markedly decreased." Cooke says that the popularity of residence life centers around the presence of a "ruleless" environment.

Cooke hopes for participation from students living in residence in suggesting policy. "If I don't get the feedback, I'll never be able to know what's going on. After all, it's been a long time since I've been a student."

Cooke lives in Gardner Hall, one of the residence buildings. "A lot of people have stopped by for evenings and chatted about things in general," she said.

"My door will always be open."

today

Association des Etudiants Francophones de l'universite McGill (AEFUM): C'est une grande occasion aujourd'hui: reconstruire tous les membres de l'AEFUM et l'ex-

FOR SALE

Volks 69 new tires, clutch, muffler, cheap \$600.00, negotiable. 482-8542 after 6 P.M.

Rambler Ambassador 1969 \$450.00 or best offer. Engine in fine shape. Call Michel-392-5782 or 843-6879

Waterbed and wood frame, foam padded, like new Private seller \$65.00 849-7481

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society presents a social comedy festival from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3 in L-132 at 7 and 9:30 Admission 50c, series tickets \$2.50.

HOUSING

Ideal for students. Rooms for rent. 2130 St. Mathew (Maisonnette). Call Bruce at 482-4271.

cutif. A la brasserie TIFFANY, au 2080 Union, coin de Sherbrooke entre 12:25 pm et 16:00 pm. Appelez 733-2173.

SAVOY SOCIETY

Auditions for Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" will be held in rm. C403 of the Strathcona Music Bldg. on Monday September 22 from 5 to 8 pm; September 23 thru September 26 from 1 to 3pm. We encourage all interested in singing, acting, sets, make-up, etc. to attend. No previous experience necessary.

on the steering committee, program committee and film and communications task force. An executive assistant, a graduate representative and an F. and C. representative are needed for ELA executive. Call 392-4483 or drop by Arts B-20.

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

First general meeting at 7pm Tues. Sept. 23rd in Union 307 New Caribbean Students specially invited. Refreshments and music.

RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are needed to organize and staff the Red Cross blood donor clinic which is being held from Oct. 20-24. A meeting for all interested persons is being held on Monday, Sept. 22 in rm 327 in the Student Union, 3480 McTavish St. For further information contact Richard Kunzelman, 288-5256.

what's what

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION

The ELA needs film and communication students to sit

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

MISCELLANEOUS

Kittens to give away, black and white, 2 month old. Keep calling 523-2444.

VIOLIN AND PIANO TUITION. Professional musician. Experienced in working with adult students, beginners, advanced. For information and interview, phone 487-1162.

Moving? Ex-Grad Student trucks available, professionalism guaranteed, insured, low rates. Free estimate Tim 481-6385

Lessons in the art of classic guitar Andrew Creaghan 845-3832

Babysitter - evenings - 5 year old boy N.D.G. area 488-1128

Fast Moving at cheap rates. No job too small. Tel: 276-0900

Garage space for 10 small cars available. One block from McGill \$25. Call 288-2775, 3580 Lorne Ave.

JOBS

Babysitter wanted in exchange of own room, bathroom, separate entrance close to McGill, for 2 children (away to school all day). Call Mrs. Hellman 937-6519 or 932-1465.

PERSONALS

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

FOR SALE

FURNITURE. Moving to USA. Help! Dresser, drapes, end tables, lamp, shower curtain. Name your price or all for about \$50. Paul Greisman 392-5777 days, 332-9967 evenings.

FIAT 1969 124 Sports coupe radial summer/winter tires, radio, heater, good running order. MIKE 845-6366 mornings only. \$375 cash.

ATHLETICS BOARD MEN

TWO STUDENT POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE 1975-76 SESSION ON THE ATHLETICS BOARD:

1. Student representative for Intercollegiate Sport
2. Student representative for Club-Sports

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO OCTOBER 10th AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

Mr. Harry E. Griffiths, Director of Athletics
Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium,
McGill University



CHEAP

Cheap Thrills buys used records and books. Rock, jazz, classical etc. records in good condition. Quality paperbacks of all kinds. Also comics. No amount too big or too small.

Cheap Thrills sells all records — good condition guaranteed — at prices from 50 cents to \$2.50. All paperbacks at 1/2 of list price or less. Also various items at various cheap prices.

Cheap Thrills

Records, Books, Etc.

1433 Bishop St.

844-7604

Open from 11:00 a.m. daily open late thurs. and fri.

THRILLS



Opening of the New Season

McGill Film Society Presents

September 19 in L 132

THE STING

showing at 7:00 & 9:30 P.M.

September 20 in L132

GONE WITH THE WIND

Showings at 4:00 and 8:00

Admission: 75 cents.

TOWNESWELCOMES YOU BACK
WITH THE MOST INCREDIBLE**SALE**everything in the back room
for \$5.00 eachpickup discount card with purchase
of \$10.00 or more750 Sherbrooke St. W.
opposite McGill campus**BILL 22****Shaping Quebec Society**

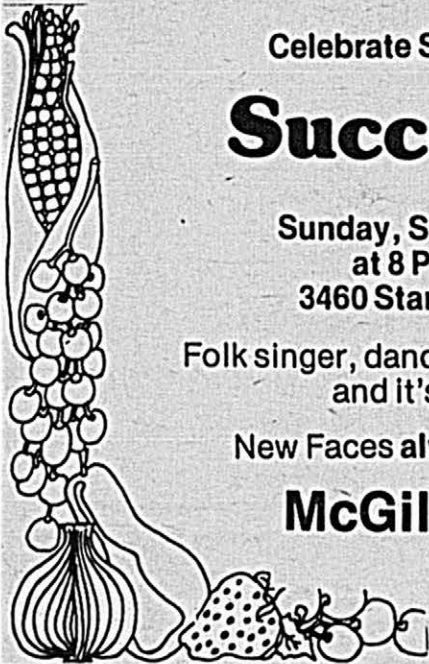
and where do we fit in after it's shaped

A Panel Discussion With:
Dominique Clift
Quebec Editor of the Montreal Star
and
John Ciaccia
M.N.A. from Mount Royal

Date: Thurs. Sept. 18, 8:00 p.m.

Place: Leacock 26

McGill Hillel 845-9171



Celebrate Succoth at a

SuccothonSunday, Sept. 21st
at 8 P.M.
3460 Stanley St.Folk singer, dancing, refreshments
and it's all free

New Faces always welcome!

McGill Hillel**SUPER SCHOOL OPENING
INFLATION BEATERS
SAVE UP TO 50%**

6 Hilroy Exercise Books	6/.85
Duo Tang Covers	2/.25
4 Hilroy Exercise Books	4/.66
McGill Books	\$1.85
500 Sheets loose leaf	\$1.85
300 Sheets loose leaf	\$1.54
200 Sheets loose leaf	\$0.89
Vinyl Binders (1") 3 ring	\$0.99
3 Spiral Notebooks (Reg. 3/2.40)	3/1.79

ALL OTHER SCHOOL SUPPLIES
AT SUPER DISCOUNT PRICES**CRESCENT
PHARMACY**THE STUDENTS' PHARMACY
455 Sherbrooke St. W. [corner Durocher] 849-6019**Fill Up With Falafel
Digest With Some Israeli Dancing**

Falafel - Thurs. 11:30-2:00 P.M. 75c plus drink

Israeli Folk Dancing - Thurs. 1 P.M.

Lower Campus (in case of rain, Union Ballroom)

McGill Hillel
845-9171**Student Zionist
Organization****Warner Bros., the Music People,**
invite you to check out
2000+ The Record Store.**\$3.99 SPECIALS EVERY WEEK**

listening room

imports

and good luck in 75/76 from both of us.

**MCGILL REDMEN
FOOTBALL**Game: Loyola at McGill
Sat. Sept. 20, at Molson Stadium
2:00 P.M. - Beer is served★ FREE ADMISSION★ ORIENTATION DANCE
Sat. 8 P.M. Union Ballroom
Door PrizesAttendance at game allows 50c off
admission at dance★ Buy "Door-Prize" Tickets for Oct. 4
& Oct. 18 games.